SCENES AT CAMP FORD

Reminiscences of Prison Life Within the Stockade at Tyler, Texas.

In response to numerous requests we publish, together with extracts from the testimony Fortieth Congress concerning the management of that Southern prison pen.

Camp Tyler, located about six miles from Tyler, in Texas, was inclosed by a stockade. It embraced an area of about six nores. It was used as a prison in 1861 and 1864. There were at one time in 1861 five thou, and prisoners at this poem. There was a dead-ine lift on feet from the stocking, which had once been marked by a furrow, but if was soon of crated by the rain. The restimony shows that the guards were left to their own discretion as to when a men was neross this trangency line, and many were shot when lifty feet from the stockade The prison was under several communiders. Among them were Colonels Allen, Stewart, and Broy Officers and entisted men were contined in this stockade, and were subjected to the same treatment. The runn was well located and supplied with good water. No shelter was provided. The prisoners

themselves with logs, brush, and dict. Herman Westerfield, a private in company II, Fourth Missouri cavalry, who was captured on erate tien ral Major's command, and taken to Camp Ford, testified before the investigating committee as follows:

didn't give as anything to eat until next day, some where in the afternoon. We had no shelter whatever; and next day they gave us some corn-meal, a pint or probably a little over, to a man. They gave us no wood though, nor nothing to cook it in. They kept as there about fourteen days without giving us muy shelter. After that, they allowed some of us to go out and get some brush to build sheds of. The fourteen days that we staid in there it was raining presty near every day, and a good many of our boys at that time got sick, from not having our Victuals cooked as they ought to be. It was coarse corn-meal, and they got the diarrhea from eating and lying in the week; and I have seen men, while i was in there, die for the want of sufficient food. While here, some days we didn't get our food at all. Whenever it raised, as there was a creek between the camp and the city, the minwould swell the creek, and the rebels would give as an excuse for not giving us to at that they couldn't get meross the creek. I recollect on several oceasions we didn't get anything at all during the whole day. Another thing we didn't get, and that was sufficient wood to cook our victuals. During the winter time we hadn't enough to keep warm. Once in a while they would let twenty of our men go out at a time to clop trees down and carry them in, and they would send a guard along. Then they would allow some of us to go out and cut some brush, after we had staid there a while, to make a shelter. The treatment we received was very bad. I have seen men brought in there who has marks all around their needs, where they had put repesaround them, and field them to the horses and dragged them along the ground, on account of their being too sick to who had managed to escape from the stockade, but had been recaptured by bloodnounds. I have seen them with their pants all torn to pieces, and some | made for them. of them had their legs teen pretty badly by the here there called him endanol. Thursteel a good many there, and they didn't stay but a short time generally. One time I remember a Colonel Brown was in command. I heard some of the guard say that they could give us more food if they wanted to, but they wouldn't do it; that they were supplying the whole contelleracy with beef, and had piency of provisions, and that they could give as more it they wanted to. I have seen them bringing in things and selling them to our men, such as flour, coffee, and sweet potatoes. We could get most anything we wanted if we had the money, but the adjutant of the post took all the money be could find away from us, and we didn't dare to show our money when he was around. I know some men came in there and traded confederate money for greenlacks. They said they wouldn't take greenbacks for things that we could buy, and they would give us five dollars in confederate money for one in greenbacks, and when it came to near the close of the war they would give us ten. The graveyard was right in eight of the camp, and they would generally bring bodies there, and bury them. Soon after we got there, on account of their giving us corn-meal, a good many died. I have seen as many as five or six die in one day. There were about forty-five bundred prisoners when I first went there. Some of them were exchanged after a white, and about the last of the war there were about eighteen hundred, I believe. To the best of of my knowledge, some seven or eight hundred must have died. The surgeon never came into the inclosure, to my knowledge, and I never heard of there till be got so low he coundn't walk, and then

Commin I receiver. VEGETABLES FOR CASH.

the same time, testified as follows: We were thirteen months prisoners there, and the orders were that any man that came within ten steps of the stockade to shoot him down; that was the order; when Colonel Ailen was !caving, I heard him say, he hoped every Yankee who was in the stockade would have a Southern gave before he would leave. Colonel Brown came after him; we were, for eight months, kept on a pound of best and a plot of corn-meal a day; and for five months a plot of corn-meal and half a pound of beef a and on the road going back, we never got a bit of anything to cut, only what we scraped to region in the came before we left; this was when we were released going home; the rebels, while we were in prison, used to come in and take the money away from the men, and they used to shoot them over the stockade: I remember they shot one man, who belonged to the One Hundred and Therbeth filmois. I used to see confederate oill ers in the speckade, at Camp. Ford, oversionally; they never said anything to us; there was one fellow who was in command there, a licutement, who used to give orders to shoot the prisoners, and used to make raids on them and steal the money from the prisoners: I suppose he took many hundreds of doctors. They never had a sisk-call; whea the men got sick they were sent to the bospital; but the baspital was no beiter timn it was in diethestockade; we had the searcy badly; four of our men of the stematisar thurs died; two of them shou with the scurvy, they had vegetables out ade and used to self them, but never would to the sail of the tober, only bushes and trees over us when we built used shoutes little lints, and emwied in on wet days. For fitteen days there, every sight from 10 or 11 october until 11 or 12 october the text day, in June, it rained standy, and dies that was the exense they gave. I was two - and Chaif fisting there, without getting any

Oscar G. Burch, sergeant major of the Nine. We were stopped at Churp Ford, about four miles tast of Tyler. There was no shelter of any kind except a small hadding for some one hundred and forty men mel affects. We remained there through two slays without being formished saything to cat, and receive authing their until Lieutenant Colonel bank miora sel the rebel commander that he would not be a possible for, or try to restrain, the prisoncommy longer. After that we received rations only part of the type and though the distance was very grown in our lines the room escaped by the dozens everyinght. About the 11th of November about is brought from Tyler, and on this day | praise to general officers. County-sixth Indiana were shot. The as were these: They were carrying bady, shel through the arm of the next —Ep.] district Colors to the next day. Frank the name of the pelies who fired the gun. norm was very great among the prison-

thing levent. They mover gave us any elathing.

the prison we were frequently in- but only one draws a pension. stated like slope. A nee of our sergeants poling to an old slak, and then bucked nem I by him. It was done by Alford, asteri-sument about one hundred and being the principal means used the contains steer, dying of like sheep, I have seen | deed, it is fit for anybody to read, for it contains that a study often allow by vernon. A sumber of anothing but what is right,"-Joseph Noblit, Wenothen were to a stated here for small-pox, and the mah, N. J. thatter used being pulsaned, all of them were in a torrible condition, their arms and sides being efficienced with it.

BARREFOOT IN THE SNGW.

Chris. Schmidt, also a member of the Nine genth fown, company E. testified as follows: M Typer, they had no shelter or anything of the kind tothing was furnished as, just a lot on the topol field; I laid by a little fire, a oig log burning, yet."—Georgie N. Moon, Mason, Mich. sad kept storing it up to keep warsu; it was rain ing the whole night; all the shelter was taken up the other prisoners; there were four thousand to there we were paroled at times and were parched at sund the country; we had to walk barefoot on the hot sand sometimes, that was in the would come here and locate. Land is cheap and ex-prisoners that from time to time have come Minamer time; in the winter time we were obliged | good, and farms can be bought low. The winters | under their consideration; to carefully examine to walk on the snew barefoot. The rations con-

Indiana shot down within ten feet of the guard ine, and another severely wounded while we were at Tyler; it was done by a man who swere that he would shoot a Yankee before he would go back. There was another man of the Twenty-sixth Indiana. I do not know what his name was, he was receiving logs from the outside, who was carrying logs, bringing them there, and he stood there to receive them, and as he turned around to walk back the guard shot him, and be wasseverely wounded with buck-hot. We had to carry the wood ourselves, sometimes for a mile; there was no blankets issued, and a great many had nothing on but a shirt and drawers; for myself I had nothing but my shiri and pants, and a hat; before I was through I had to make me a hat out of straw. I suppose they this week a sketch of Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, | would have treated us worse than they did, only they were afraid of us; they knew we did not care for them. At the time they shot this man a great taken by the investigating committee of the many of the prisoners were gathering clubs and wanted to go for the gamels. The rations were never issued to us in anything like sufficient quantity; we used to make rings and such like and ons and trinkets, and buy corn-meal with them

> CONFRDERATE DIVISIONS. George S. Goodwin, first Heutenant of comparty C. Seventh Missouri cavalry, who was captured at Mark's Mill, Ark., April 25, 1864,

testified as follows: We got to Tyler on the 15th of May. In Tyler the rations were com-meal and fresh beef. Along the winter time it wasn't fit to eat-the beef wasn't. We remained in Tyler until the 17th of February. Three days in the time we were started, five hundred of us, to Camp Gross, and I made my escape and was recaptured and got back again. I was caught by dogs; they had three dogs after me. I was put back in camp among the other prisoners. I have seen prisoners, who had escaped and had been recaptured, who had been bitten by the dogs-one Captain Armstrong, of the First Kansas, and Collins of a New York regiment. I have seen prison-May 5, 18-4, on the Red River, by the Confed- erstied up by the thumbs as high as they could reach, so that they could just touch their toes, with sharp pegs driven into the ground right under their heels, and kept so two hours at a time, and then let down half an hour, and then tied up again. I have often seem prisoners fromed for an escape. One Captain Reid, of the Third Missouri cavalry, stood We arrived at Camp Ford in the evening. They on a barrel for ten days out in the hot sun in July, He was put on the barrel the 3d of July, and was kept there ten days. His hat was taken away from him; he had just his pants and shirt on, that was

I saw prisoners shot down while in camp. July 11, 1861 a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois was shot down in camp. He was standing within about ten feet of the gate. There was a crowd around, and the guard just took out his revolver and shot in among the crowd and killed him. He gave no warning at all. December 12th, a prirate of the Thirty-sixth Iowa was shot. His hat blew off, and he stepped toward the guard-line to get it; it wasn't nearer than twenty feet of the guard-line, and the guard shot him. I know of another instance: a member of the Seventy-seventh Ohio-I can't give the date-was at the gate wait ing to get out, to go out and carry in wood, and the guard shot him—classifed that he was too close to it. I didn't see that done, but every one that saw it said that he wasn't within ten or fifteen feet of the gate; that there were others closer than he was, When prisoners would escape, and they would get a little mad, they wouldn't issue rations for a day at a time, and we would have to do without rations for a whole day. What quarters we had we had to carry the lumber from a quarter to half a mile to build them. We had to go out under guard, a few at a time, half a dozen at a time. With all the wood we could get, we many times had to burn the weight poles of our roofs. I was there nine months and two days in Tyler, and was prisoner over ten months and didn't get out until the 29th of Febwalk any more. I have seen men brought in there | ruary. The officers and men were all treated alike, except that the officers had one corner to build their quarters in. There was no other provisions

and good water; that was the only good thing we did have. There was no soap provided for us. Our | down. medical treatment was very poor; we had none only what we had ourselves. They did furnish a little medicine, and our men, under guard, built a CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR. hospital outside, and when they get ready to die they were taken outside. Most of the deaths obcurred in camp. The deaths were very frequent, more so than in ordinary camp, owing to living out in the weather, having no shelter to keep dry, and from the scarcity and quality of the food, not having medical treatment. I do not think ratious were short because there were no rations in the courstry, for they had rations in there to seil. You could buy food outside, and their own men had a plenty. We could buy all that we had the money to buy with, but the thing was to get the money They charged us in June, 1864, \$2.50 in confederate money for flour, per pound; bacon, \$5 per pound; corn-meal, \$20 a bushel; molasses, \$37 salt, \$5 a quart. At that time it would take about 56 in confederate money to buy a dollar in greenbacks. When I went there it only took \$4, but it kept getting worse, and when I came away it woul-

How Rebel Prisoners Fared.

"In the winter of 1864-'65, I was on duty at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Ind., which was one of the any sick-call. If a man got sick, he generally staid | principal Northern prisons in which captured rebels were confined, and 1 can say, from my own we would carry him up to the nospital in our | knowledge, that they received the most general blankets. I hardly ever saw anybody go in the treatment, in comparison with that which Union hospital before they were so low that I thought | prisoners received in the South. They were prothey equilan't recover. Must of them had scurvy or vided with good, clean quarters and commodidiarrhea, and they let them stay in the comp so | hospitals, and they were supplied with an abundlong without giving them any medicine that they | auce of pure water, and wood for fuel, the latter costing the Government SI per cord. The hospitals were furnished and conducted in precisely the same way as our own-Camp Euraside. During the Joseph Britton, who was taken prisoner at spring of 1865 I was a patient of the pest hospital, near Indianapolis, where could be seen the Union soldier and the Confederate sharing alike, and reeriving the same treatment in every respect. A stranger would have found it impossible to tell which was Yank, or which was reb, since both mjoyed the same comforts, and, more, the same hospital clothing. The convaiescents ate at the same table, and no partiality whatever was shown." -F. W. Bagshaw, Everett, Mo.

Back From the Jaws of Hell.

"I had an experience of (wenty-one months in four of the hells of the Southern Confederacy, of which Andersonville was the hettest pit. The first time I tried to escape I was recaptured by the bloodhounds, and the second time I succeeded in making my way to the Seventh Ohio cavalry. I would like to hear from any of 'the five' shared my three days wandering,"-A. W. Wert, York, Neb.

-That Mysterious Tugboat Again.

"In response to the inquiry in The NATIONAL TERRITAR as to the name of the tugbeat, I will say that the boat was the Faunie, commanded by Lieutenant Crosby. She was captured in the October of the same year, with part of her crew, by a rebel steamer, and commanded by Commodore String hare, not Goldsborough."-John A. Wryhr, Ma-

The Tribune's Border State Articles, To the Editor NATIONAL TREBUNE:

Allow a comrade, who has been confined to the bonse a great portion of this hard winter in New England, to express his thanks to you for the enter-tainment and valuable information derived from a we had to stand and take it. On wer-days we could be tamment and valuable information derived from a not get anything to eat; they led four miles to hand faithful reading of your columns. I particularly their somewal, and they could not go for it wet | like the new departure of the past few issues - your description of the part taken in our late struggle by legal men of the slave States who entered the Government service. I refer to "My Maryland," 1, for one, hope you will continue, and after Mary-band give us West Virginia, Kentucky, and so on, teenth lower who was captured mar Morganzia, for it cost a great deal to be a loyal man in those Lan September 29, 1863, testified as follows: States. In short, Mr. Editor, I find so much to approve in your-or I might say "our"-paper that I should never know when to stop, and so I subscribe myself, your obedient comrade, Jour Printing SPEING VALLEY FARM, HUDSON, MASS., Feb. 16,

The Capture of Vicksburg.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: What are the prospects of your giving the old vets a history of the eampaign, siege and capture of Vicksburg? Your histories are more complete and area and segmes were put to work to dig a securate than the volumes of general history are, and go more into detail, reaching nearer the a half or two acres. Some of the | work of the private soldier, and do not give all the Respectfully, yours JNO. C. CARDIOTHERS.

wild a bouse from the out-ide may while Mansfield, O. Company E, 32d O. V. V. I. married them into quarters they came | The opening chapter of "The War in the chean twelve keet of the line, when the West," leading via Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Ten pures from the line," and drew Pittsburg Landing, and Corinth to the capture he find. The out passed through the of Vicksburg, appears in this week's TRIBUNE.

Number 8 in a Family of II Soldiers. "In the last number of THE TRIBUNE I read an it have threatened to have revenue. He was account of a family of five soldiers. I write to inform you that I am No. 8 in a family of eleven produced to turn him over 19 cur troops, but | brothers, of whom ten served in Illinois regiments estrater word that it was never done. We and one in the Pifteenth Wisconsin. The latter ad permission to no cleaning to the line for | was killed at Island No. 19, another brother was | March introduced greating the figures. The guards shoot in front of Atlanta the day McPherson fell, a third brother was brought back from the front sick, and died at home. Several others were wounded

LE MARS, IOWA. DAVID O. MARCHANT. A Good Paper for Everybody to Read. "THE TRIBENE is just the paper for the sons of our old soldiers to read, for they will learn thereby apture. On any arrival at Pylor the | what we suffered in the war for the Union. THE found the printers, cardiered from Tenseve is a good paper for the young, and, in-

He May be President Yet.

"I am glad I am old enough to read your good and noble paper. My father was a soldier, and I am glad to see that The Tribune stands up for soldier's rights. Father says I never will be brave enough to make a good soldier, but he don't know.

A Voice from Virginia.

"I am an old soldier, and it occurs to me that we sane. There was one man of the Twenty-sixth I county, Va.

TALL BRAGGING.

Confederates Reaffirming Their Faith and Boasting of Their Exploits. The Society of the Army and Navy of the

Confederate States in Maryland celebrated How New Posts are Springing Up Washington's Birthday at Baltimore with a banquet, preceded by a lecture on "Jackson's campaign against Pope in August, 1862, and the second battle of Manassas," by Gen. Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. His peroration was as

And now, my comrades, when called upon for defense or justification of the cause in which you were enlisted, you can point proudly and confidently to the characters of the great leaders whom you followed, Lee and Jackson, for your complete vindication. When the captive Israelites sat down by the rivers of Babylon and wept, the sacred Psalmist put into their mouths the following lan-'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her conning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of nev month. if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy I trust that every faithful soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia is ready to exclaim with me: "If I ever disown, repudiate, or apologize for the cause for which Lee fought and Jackson died, let the lightnings of Heaven blast me, and the scorn of all good men and true women be my portion."

connections the names of Winder, Trimble, Johnson, Andrews, Brown, Dement or Pegram were mentioned, the applause was redoubled. When at the close of his fecture the General apologize' for it, the hall roared with wild that inarticulate battle-cry with which the Confederates were wont to advance to the charge a score of years ago. Gen. Wade Hampton was on the stage, and mention of his name

was loudly applauded." At the banquet, which followed, Gen. J. R. Trimble was one of the speakers. He indulged

in the following braggadocio: The only occasions when the Confederate infantry could not surpass the Federals in marching were went "in light marching order," without knap-sacks, muskets or overcoats. If any one doubted the superiority of the Southern soldier, let him suppose the relative numbers reversed, and then sk what would have been the result. Would the ablest and boldest of the Federal generals have been rash enough to have hurled 50,000 of their best men against Lee in command of 100,000 Southern infantry? If they had done so, who can doubt what the result would have been? After the battles around Richmond, Gen. Trimble said to Gen. Lee that with 20,000 Marylanders he could march to New York.

Lieut.-Col. Clement Sullivane responded to the loast "Our Cavalry." He said : It is not the Confederate survivors of the late bloody struggle between the States who are ashamed of most of the time, and the longer we stayed there it is not in this company that I will condescend to the worse it got. There was no provision made to vindicate deeds that the latest posterity will revere. keep our clothing clean. We had pleaty of water, and which are calculated to cakindle in the hearts

The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries.

March 1. General Twiggs expelled from the United States Army, 2. United States revenue cutter Dodge Galveston, Tex. 4. Inauguration of President Lincoln.

> of the Union. 5. General Beauregard ordered by Jeff, crate forces at Charleston, S. C.

1862. March 2. Skirmish near New Madrid, Mo., by

43d Ohio infantry, companies H and I, 1st and 7th Illinois cavalry. 3-4. Occupation of Columbus, Ky., by detachments of 2d Illinois cavalry, 27th, 42d, and 55th Illinois infantry, and battaliens of the 54th and 71st Ohio infantry. 3-14. Siege and capture of New Madrid,

infautry, 31th, 43d, 46th, 47th, and 59th Ind. inf., 10th, 16th, 22d, 26th, 47th, 51st, and 64th Ill. infantry, 11th and 26th Missouri infantry, 8th Wisinfantry, and six companies of 1st United States infantry, 2d and 3d Michigan eavalry, companies H and I, 1st and 7th Illinois cavalry, 2d Iowa cavalry, and three companies of 4th United States cavalry, 11th Oldo battery, company C, 1st Michigan artillery, company C, 1st Illinois Missouri artillery, 2d Iowa battery, company F, 2d United States artillery, and Engineers of the West,

4. Abandonment of Santa Fe, New Mexico, by companies E, 3d cavalry, Colorado infantry. 4. Occupation of Fernandina and recap-

ture of Fort Clinch, Fla., by 9th Maine infantry, 7th Connecticut infantry, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and naval forces. 5. Skirmish near Pohick Church, Va., by 63d Pennsylvania infantry. 5. Skirmish at Bunker Hill, Va., by

Cole's Maryland cavalry. 5. Scout through La Clede, Wright and Douglass counties, Missouri, by souri cavalry.

1. Skirmish at Bradyville, Tenn., by 1st Tennessee eavalry, 3d and 4th Ohio envalry. 2-4. Skirmish at Petersburg, Chapel Hill,

and Harpeth River, Tenn., by 1st Tennessee cavalry. Naval action at Fort McAlister, Ga. Skirmish at Skeet, N. C., by 3d New

York cavalry.
4. Engagement at Thompson's Station Tenn., and surrender of Colonel John Coburn, 33d Indiana. Regiments engaged, 33d and 85th Indiana, 22d Wisconsin, 19th Michigan, 123th Ohio infantry, 18th Ohio battery, 2d Michigan, 9th Penn-ylvania, and 4th Kentucky cavalry.

Skirmish at Stanardsville and Bur-March ton's Ford, Rapidan, Va., by 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th United States, 6th Penn sylvania, 1st New York, and 1st New Jersey cavalcy, commanded by General Custer. 1. Skirmish at Brooks' Turnpike, Richmond fortifications, and Bidnella

Cross-Roads, Va., by Kilpatrick's cavalry. 2. Skirmish near Walkertown, Va., by 2d New York cavalry. 2. Action at Harrisonburg, La., by Admiral Porter's squadron ish at Tunstall Station, Va., by

4. Skirmish at Rodney, Miss., by eavalry and infantry of Mississippi marine

5. Skirmish at Panther Springs, East Tennessee, by 3d Tennessee cav-5. Action at Yazoo City, Miss., by 11th Illinois infantry, 3d and 47th United States colored troops, commanded by Colonel J. H. Coates, 9th Himois,

5. Action at Coleman's Mills, Miss., by Kansas cavalry

2, Skirmish at Clinton, La., by 4th Wis-

consin cavalry.

2. Skirmish at Chesterfield, S. C., by advance of the Twentieth Corps, under Mai -Gen. A. S. Williams 2-3. Skirmish at Cheraw, S. C., by advance of the 17th Corps.

3. Skirmish at Florence, S. C., by detach

ment mounted infantry from Gen. Sherman's army.
6. Skirmish at Olive Branch, La., by 4th Wisconsin cavalry.

6. Action at Natural Bridge, Fla., by 2d

and 99th United States colored troops, and other troops, commanded by General Newton. 6. Skirmish at North Fork, Shenandoah, Va., by detachments of General

son, 1st New Hampshire cavalry.

Pensions for Prisoners of War. The Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Franklin county, O., at its last meeting appointed a commit-tee to procure from the Congressional Pension might start a Post here in Old Virginia if soldiers | Committee all the pension bills for the benefit of are short and mild. . I will, with great pleasure, them, and to recommend a bill that the association sisted of a pint of meal and about eight ounces of larger, hardly that; at Tyler our rations were the ling land, &c."—Francis Marion, Fifes, Goochland which will meet at Newark on June 14th and 15th

SKIRMISH

Everywhere.

Orders have been issued from Department headquarters of Pennsylvania, for mustering the following Posts: No. 303, at Corsica, Jefferson county; No. 305, at Slippery Rock, Butler county; No. 308, at Girard Depot, Erie county; No. 310, at Hoytville, Tioga county; No. 311, at Tidioute, Warren county. The Department Commander and staff have been invited to accompany Post 46 on their visit to Post 8, of Trenton, N. J., on March 13th.

Comrade N. S. Rogers, Newport Center, Vt., sends us an account of the mustering in of T. B. Alexander Post at that place on the 13th ult. The Post, which takes its name from a beloved comrade who was killed by an accident last December, was mustered by M. G. Sargent, "The audience," says the Baltimore Sun, in Past Commander, and F. C. Bates, present its report of the lecture, "was in a sympathetic Commander of Baxter Post, No. 51, with mood, and vigorously applauded Gen. Early's twenty-eight charter members, and at a special humorous sallies and quaint sarcasms at the meeting on the 19th ult. another recruit was expense of Pope. His allusions to the part mustered. The officers are as follows: Complayed by Marylanders at Cedar Run was mander, O. J. Adams; S. V. C., J. G. Stickney; warmly welcomed; and when in this and other J. V. C., D. J. Perkins; Adj't, J. B. Wightman; Surgeon, C. L. Erwin, M. D.; Chaplain, N. S. Rogers; Q. M., H. L. Smith; O. D., William B. Hovt; O. G., Nye O. Blake; S. M., Geo. Perey; Q. M. S., Fred. Riley; Guard, L. A. Page. made his confession of unabated faith in the Comrade C. S. Moulton was appointed Color righteousness of the Confederate cause, and his | Bearer and requested to solicit funds outside disinclination ever to 'disown, repudiate or of the Post to procure a flag for the Post, Of | Captain John Scibel; S. V. C., Andrew Reader; the members, thirteen are subscribers to THE J. V. C., Frank Satton; Q. M., John Steffes; cacers, which, coming largely from his former TRIBUNE, and Comrade Rogers adds: "We Surg., S. J. Reader; Chap., Jonas Johnson; comrades in arms, reminded the hearer of have reason to think The Taint Ne has been a O. D., Samuel Murphey; O. G., E. F. Ziefurth; great help in starting a Post here."

On February 9th, District Mustering Officer, Q. M. S., Horace Dyer. Lieutenant J. P. Van Nest, of Wooster, organized Swan Post, No. 296, G. A. R., at Orrville, Ohio, with a large number of charter members. The following officers were elected and duly installed to serve for the ensuing year: Commander, James A. Hamilton; S. V. C., S. N. Coe; J. V. C., J. B. Heffelman; Adj't. N. S. Brice; Q. M., Adam Engel; Surg., T. B. Myers; Chapthose when the latter were "going to the rear." Q. M., Adam Engel; Surg., T. B. Myers; Chap-The speaker said be had often wondered at the lain, M. F. Shank; O. D., B. F. Zell; O. G., facility the Federals had of getting away from the G. W. Brown; S. M., George W. McCormick Confederates, but he supposed it was been use they | Q. M. S., Martin Zell; Post Inspector, James L.

District Mustering Officer, Lieut, J. P. Van Nest, of Wooster, Ohio, mustered G. W. Hughes Post, No. 298, G. A. R., at Nashville, Holmes county, on Tuesday evening, February 20, with fifty-one charter members. The followserve for the ensuing year; Commander, Mai. R. W. Liggett; S. V. C., W. C. Sullivan; J. V C., L. D. Bell; Adj't, John Jalley; Q. M., J. L. Hughes; Surgeon, Daniel Miller; Chaplain, Rev. T. J. McCartney; O. D., J. Essex; O. G., J. G. Balling; S. M., Cyrns Liggett; Q. M. S., H. J. Shreve; A. I., H. H. Wachtel. After the in- giving full particulars. their sleeping comrades or of the cause in which stallation ceremonies, Hon, J. J. Sullivan, mem-The quantity of rations was entirely inadequate | they fell. Theirs were acts not to be excused, but | ber of Pomerine Post, No. 250, of Millersburg, | is disease, it is necessary to prove that it has conhounds. I don't recollect who was in command at to keep men in health. The quality was very poor speamed, but admired. And Ohio, who was present, was called upon and tinuous'y existed each year since discharge. Tes- organized at 6,797,000. made a ringing speech, setting forth fully the objects of the G. A. R. His speech was reof unborn millions the holy enthusiasm of free- ceived with storms of applause from his old comrades in arms.

Comrade John Gennebeck, of Russlaville, this place, was Mustered by Commander Josiah Stanley and mine comrades of Thomas J. Harrison Post, No. 30, Kokomo, Ind. Captain Lewis Sims and Comrades from Post No. 121, of Middle Forly, Indiana, were present and gave their assistance in the installation of offisurrendered to the Confederates at | cers of the new Post. The following comrades were elected officers for the year: Commander, W. T. Seward; S. V. C., G. W. Hann; J. V. C., 4. State convention declares Texas out J. R. Pollock; Chaplain, David Johnson; O. D., John Gennebeck; O. G., William A. Gra-Davis to take command of Confe !- | ham; Surgeon, J. N. Shelton; Q. M. A. C. Merthe Confederates by special agree- installation of officers several speeches were made. The new Post starts out with thirty

Comrade W. H. McGuire, of McCune, Kan. writes us that Osage Post, of that place, which was mustered at that place on the 19th of January, now numbers thirty members and will probably attain a membership of fifty. The officers are as follows: Commander, W. H. Mc-Mo., by 27th, 39th, 43d, and 63d Ohio | Guire; S. V. C., C. W. Wilson; J. V. C., W. T. Gwyn; Adjutant, I. G. McKibbin; Q. M., R. O. Harris; O. D., C. W. Heap; Surgeon, J. W. Roberts; Chaplain, John Batchelor; O. G., A. consin infantry, 5th and 16th lowa P. Minarce; Serg't Maj., C. C. Serface; Q. M. Serg't, Frank Witt.

Comrade S. R. Smith, of Lincoln, Nebraska, writes us that Captain John M. Adair, Commander of Stephenson Post, No. 39, of Springfield, Illinois, has mustered Lincoln Post, No. 182, with fifty charter members. The folartiflery, companies G and M, 1st lowing officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Hill, Eleventh Ohio battery, Commander; J. B. Paisley, Twenty-second Illinois infantry, S. V. C.; J. C. Wallace, Twenty-eighth Illinois infantry, J. V. C.; John Q. Smith, One and G, 5th infantry, and Ford's | Hundredth and Firty-second Ohio infantry, Q. M.; C. H. Norred, Seventh Illinois cavalry, Surgeon; Jerry Simpson, Fourth Ohio cavalry Chaplain: William J. Pettit. One Hundred and Sixth Illinois, O. D.; J. C. Young, Tenth Illinois cavalry, O. G.; Sol R. San, h. Eighth Ohio battery, Adintant, The Post starts out with bright prospects for the future.

Department Mustering Officer W. H. Harrington has mustered in McPherson Post, No. Bowen's cavalry and Fourth Mis- 17, at Murdock, Mian. The following are the G. N. Stork; J. V. C., J. Schaaf, Sr.; Adj't, O. Lenfest; Chaplain, D. L. Clemmer; O. D., M. J. Ronan; O. G., Terrence McGovern; S. M., August Neil; Q. M. S., J. Johnson. The Post starts out with a fair prospect of proving a success in every particular, and it is hoped that every old soldier will come forward and lend a helping hand in this landable work.

"Ringgold," Salineville, O., writes us that Sergeant Thompson Post, No. 235, was mustered on February 21st by F. W. Webster, of Salem, O., D. M. O., with twenty-two charter members. The following officers were installed: Commander, H. E. Yingst; S. V. C., S. S. Carnahan; J. V. C., Lew Whitmore; Q. M., W. W. McGill; Surgeon, Marion Carman; Chaplain, J. J. Me-Fadden; O. D., Robert Gold; O. G., Alexander Stitt, jr.; Adj't, John W. Manning; S. M., J. C. White; Q. M. S., S. M. Sexton. The Post opens under favorable circumstances, and the prospects are good for a number of new recruits at an early day. In speaking of the two terrible campaigns of 1864 which virtually crushed the rebellion, he says they are well remembered, but "few know that more Union solders died in the rear of the rebel lines than were killed sonville, Belle Isle, Danville, Florence, Colum-7th Michigan and 1st Vermont cav- bia, Cahawba, Castle Thunder, Libby, Pemberton and Salisbury to a great many opened only

Comrade William H. Beal, of Ormas, Ind., writes us that English Post, No. 135, was established at that place on the 10th ult. with twenty-nine charter members. The Commander is B. F. Cooper.

Comrade A. H. Mundt, Fairbury, Ill., on the 10th ult., mustered Post 185, at Chenea, Ill., marine brigade.

6. Skirmish at Flint Creek, Ark., by 14th following officers: Commander, E. C. Silliman; following officers: Commander, E. C. Silliman; S. V. C., E. M. Pike; J. V. C., Jos. McFarland; Adj't, J. F. Howard; Q. M., Frank Whiting; 2. Action at Waynesboro, Va., by Gen- Surgeon, Jas. Forder; Chaplain, Dr. Thomas; eral Custer's cavalry division, Army O. D., Thos. Y. Hervy; O. G., Jno. C. Aaron; S. M., Jas. Colter; Q. M. S., Jas. H. Tarlton.

> Comrade S. G. Parks, Du Quoin, Ill., on the 9th ult., mustered Sparta Post, No. 181, Sparta, Ill., and installed the officers, who are: Commander, Jas. Battom; S. V. C., J. R. Alexander; J. V. C., J. Madison Miller; Adj't, J. E. Clendenin; Q. M., J. W. Colwell; O. D., Cal. Edgar; O. G., J. H. Shaeffer; S. M., David Mc-Conachril; Q. M. S., Robert Conch.

Comrade E. H. Miner, Bloomington, Ill., on the 9th ult., mustered Post No. 180, at Mackinaw, Ill. The officers are: Commander, R. W. Hathaway; S. V. C., George Ingersoll; Chaplain, George Patterson; Surgeon, L. H. Rogers; Sheridan's cavalry, guarding pris-oners, commanded by Col. Thomp-G. J. F. Barton: Adi't, G. W. Upshaw; S. M., G., J. F. Barton; Adj't, G. W. Upshaw; S. M., E. Shreeve.

On the 21st ult. Captain William E. Miller, of Carlisle, Pa., assisted by Adjutant-General Stewart, Assistant Adjutant-General Williams, of the Department of Pennsylvania, and others, mustered Post 30, at Chambersburg, Penn. Thirty-five of the best citizens of Chambers-

Hollsworth, Seiders, Gilbert, and others. The following officers were elected: Commander, Captain Burgess; S. V. C., John Dobles; J. V. C., Captain Fullweiler; Q. M., Charles H. Cressler; Surgeon, Captain Durborough; O. D., John C. Gerbig; O. G., Jacob Hollsworth; Adjutant,

Comrade Kelley, of Decatur Post, Department of Illinois, on the 12th ult., mustered any, Ill., with forty-one members. The following are the officers; Commander, T. A. Sansden; S. V. C., W. B. McGuire; J. V. C., J. A. Butt; Chap., W. J. Vaughn; Surg., A. H. Mor- | case gan; Q. M., J. P. McCard; O. D., J. A. Crowder; O. G., O. P. Haskins; Adj't, M. Hill; S. M., D. F. Kenedy; M. Q. S., J. H. McGuire.

Comrade F. G. Parcel, Commander of Me-Pherson Post, No. 4, Freemont, Neb., writes us that he was detailed by Assistant Adjutant-General Cook to muster in a new Post at Hooper on the evening of February 9th, and accompanied by some of his fellow-comrades of McPherson Post, proceeded to Hooper and mustered Ellsworth Post, with the following officers; Commander, Martin Luther; S. V. C., J. E. Dorsey; J. V. C., Carl Kreible; Chaplain, W. C. Hecker; Surgeon, Joseph A. Caldwell; Q. M., T. W. Leyman; Adj't, John F. Heine; O. G., J. C. Vickford; Q. M. S., George Wagner: S. M., G. W. Wolcolf. It is expected that the Post will attain a membership of tifty or sixty. Comrade Parcel has taken steps to form a Ladies' Auxiliary in connection with McPher-

Comrade Frank Acker, of Watertown, Minn., writes us that Alexander Wilkin Post, No. 20, was mustered at Delcene, Wright Co., Minn, on the 13th ult., by W. H. Harrington, C. M. O. The following are the officers: Commander, Adj't, H. D. Caldwell; S. M., D. N. McCarter;

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

Old Kentucky Veteran, Upper Tygort, Ky.-1st. Invalid claims between Nos. 353,500 and 375,000 are be ing acted upon daity, as well as claims of a higher number. If claim mentioned is complete the claim ant will probably hear from it soon. 2d. The rating is proportionately divided to correspond with the disability which may entitle it to any sum per month less than \$18. The rate for total casability for an enlisted man being \$8 per month, if pensioner is more than totally disabled be may be rated at any sum between \$8 and \$18, 3d, Where the records do not show soldier treated for the disability claimed, he is called upon to prove origin of same by an officer, or two comrates, and treatment umns of The Tribune are open to Congressing officers were elected and duly installed to therefor during service by regimental surgeon or other competent medical testimony. In ordinar cases where soldier claims on three disabilities and one is shown by record to live existed during service, he would be called upon to prove the origin, &c., of the other two disabilities, as above.

> H., Nokombs, Ill.-George E. Lemon, this city, will attend to the matter for you if you write him,

J. W. McM., Harvard, Neb.—Where the disability timony showing your condition when you came following is one of the most important stages in your claim, as without proof of the fact the Pension Office cannot assume that the disability that has affected you during the past ten years was contracted during service. Unless you can show by Indiana, writes us as follows: On the 14th of satisfactory proof that said cisease existed from February Henry C. Chulter Post, No. 131, of date of discharge up to ten years ago your claim will remain pend ng for some time,

W. J. H., Wellsrille, Ohio. - The act of July 28, 1866 gave an additional bounty to men who enlisted and served for three years from April 19, 1861. The de cision of Supreme Court, referred to, applies only to men who entisted for three years between May 4, 1861, and July 22, 1861, and were discharged before two years' service without having received any bounty. Your second untistment was under act of July 4, 1861, and men who enlisted under that act are excluded from the benefits of the ad litional bounty under act of July 28, 1865.

Subscriber, Ellsworth, Me.- If the testimony recently filed w-s material to the cause of rejection, rick; Adi't, Elisha Eudaly; Serg't Maj., John and we should think it would be your claim will 6. Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered to Newton; Q. M. Serg't, M. F. Hann. After the probably be responsed and you will be ordered for examination. You may expect to hear from it at any time. We exanot predict any approximate date - it may be this week or several months hence. members and expects to have sixty during the | As we are not the Pension Office, we cannot say when it will act upon a claim.

J. M. S., Jacksonville, Ill.-Claims for increase are generally acted upon very soon after application

therefor has been filed. W. W. C. Suracuse, N. Y., wants to know how to construct a "flying machine." We must confess that we are a little out of repair on this subject, T. C., Castleton, Vt., and Subscriber, Clinton, El.-See reply to W. C. C. in issue of February 15, 1883. and to "Subscriber," this column. "Calling up a claim simply calls attention to the claim. If it is not ready for settlement when "called up" the claimant, or his attorney, should be not fied of the status of the claim very soon thereaster.

R. C. C., Nashville, Tenn.—A special examiner does not "adjust the claim." He simply obtains all the testimony possible relating to the claim, for or against, and then sends the papers to the Pension Office, where they are acted upon by the Board of Pesiew. Action should be taken very soon after capers reach the Pension Office, and claimant, or his attorney, notified of the result.

D. K., Colar Vale, Kans.-The United States cannot grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to any railroad without the consent of the Implies (for whose exclusive use the Territory was set as det and the approval of the President of the United States. There are two railroads now runming through, which are shown on any reliable map. These two ra fronds are all that have any rigit to traverse any portion of the Territory. P. L. N., Laucebora', Pa,-Claims are designated special" by the Commissioner, either of the

Deputy Commissioners or the Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and are supposed to be so designated only for good reasons, such as abject poverty, dire distress, or fatal illness of claimant, or to ward off some threatened calamity, &c., by putting chaimant into poss scion of his pension money a the earliest possible date. The idea of "special officers; Commander, J. K. Grover; S. V. C., cases is to advance in settlement only those where other claimants, should they know all the facts, E. Hogue; Q. M., S. J. Geiser; Surgeon, Harris | would not themselves object to such e ses taking precedence over their own.

M. H., White Mills, Ky .- In your case the Government has the official record to sustain it in opposing your claim. The certificate of disability, upon which you were discharged from service, shows that your disability existed prior to enlistment, and you must admit that if the Government cannot trust its own records, what is the use of them? The Government knows nothing about the record in your case being, as you say, erroneous. The fact that it is there, made by an officer supposed to know the facts, compels it to adhere to the action taken by rejecting your claim. If you can or have furnished abundant testimony showing that you were sound at and prior to enlistment, no doubt the Commissioner would order a special examination of your claim, and this would bring out all the acts. You should request that claim be placed in the hands of a special examiner.

* * * The 30th of May is not a legal holiday The matter was up before Congress some years ago but it failed to receive favorable action. The only teenl holidays are January I, February 22, July 4. and December 25. There is no law to prevent any firm from working its employees on Decoration

J. W. T., Loyes Cross Roads, Tenn.-The Fortyeighth Congress, commencing March 4, 1883, will be composed as follows: Republicans, 38; Demoerats, 36; Mahoneites, 2. House of Representatives: in front of them. The prison gates of Ander- Democrats, 191; Republicans, 119; Mahoneites, 6; Independents, 5; Greenbackers, 2; vacancies, 2; total, 325. Democratic majority over Republicans, 72; Democratic majority over all, 59.

W. C. A., Fulton, Ind,-1st, A pension check is the same as any other check, and a bank cashing it can charge any amount it desires. There is no law upon the subject. You ought to be able to get it cashed at par through some business man who keeps an account at the bank. 2d. No; you are not obliged to send a stamp, 3d. From \$8 to \$18 per month. It is a medical question, to be decided by the examining surgeon.

L. M. B., Ramons, Kans.-If you think injustice was done you should apply for increase. The Pension Office will not disturb the rating in the original claim unless you can bring positive evidence to bear showing that you were rated too low. See reply to W. Y. C. in our issue of January 18 last. You are not, perhaps, competent to decide as to the disability resulting from your neighbor's wound. It may be four times greater than yours, C. S. B., Cadilla, Mich .- Your claim, we should think, is somewhat weak on account of lack of

medical testimony showing treatment in service, or soon after your discharge, but if you have filed positive testimony of comrades and other persons as to the facts in your case we presume that your claim will be favorably considered. See reply to W.C. C. in our issue of February 15 last. W. L., Grubville, Mo.-The pension laws do not provide a pension for mother on the ground that her son died in the service, unless she can prove that at the date of soldier's death she was dependent

prove that her husband was, by reason of infirmity, or some other cause, unable to and did not support her. Pensions are not granted to parents for the X. Y. Z., Honesdale, Pa., wants to know whether chool teachers were exempted from draft during the late war. They were not. School teachers ought to make the very best kind of soldiers, as from the fact that they teach the "young idea how to shoot," it follows that they should be masters of

the art of shooting, which is a very desirable ac-

complishment in a soldier. among whom were Judge Rowe, Senator Stewart, Captain Burgess, Dobles, Stewart, Aughinbauch, Fullweiler, Cressler, Watts, Gerbig, [To insure replies, correspondents should give full

SECTION 1754.

An Old Soldier to Be Turned Out of Office in Violation of Law.

A subscriber at Newton, Ia., charges the Hon. M. E. Cutts, member of Congress from the sixth district, of that State, with endeavoring to procure the removal of the postmaster. Samuel A. Moore, at Bloomfield, Ia., who is Washington Alexander Post, No. 176, at Beth- an ex-soldier, in order to make room for another, and, as it appears, less deserving incumbent. The following article from the Bloomfield Tribune gives the soldier's side of the

> "When the news reached Bloomfield, Ia', that Sumter had been fired upon, a company of one hundred volunteers was immediately organized Among the first signatures to that muster-roll was that of Samuel A. Moore. He enlisted as a private, and was afterwards premoted to the office of lieutenant, and later to a captaincy. A braver man was never mustered into the service. His sword and that of the writer clauked against each other as, side by side, we leaped over the centre-rifle-pit of the enemy, in the charge upon Fort Donelson While in the service, Captain Moore was afflicted with chronic sore eyes, More than one hundred times has the writer hereof turned back his eyelids and cauterized them with a bine vitroi pencil, to enable him to see to perform his duty as a soldier, Nothing could persuade him to leave his post, At Shiloh our position was flanked, and we were compelled to retire under a galling fire poured into us from right and left. Caprain Moore fell, pierced through both legs by musket balls. We saw him fall, the blood running out of the tops of his boots. With the aid of gailant John Scott, now of Atlantic ia., we picked him up and carried him some dis tance, until a battery wagon came dashing by, when we placed him upon it in care of a soldier, and pushed on to duty. Captain Moore was sent home He recovered from his wounds, and again entered the service as lieutement-colonel of the one hundred days regiment. This crippled soldier is getting old, and has a family to support. A few years since he lost all his property by fire.

The has held the office of postmuster at Bloomfield for a few years, and it is conceded by all that he has been a faithful public servant. He has been a life-long Republican. A few days ago Mr. Cutts informed him that he is to be removed 'for purely political reasons,' and that one Harry Fortune, single man but twenty-four years of age, who hap-pens to be the editor of the Bloomfield Republicus. vill be appointed in his stead. When Captain Moore was bleeding at Shiloh, M. E. Cutts was at home, shirking his duty, practicing law and buying up tax titles, while Harry Fortune was only a three-year-old in his mother's arms. How do the dd soldiers of the sixth district like Mr. Cuits's | prondest boast-"I was with Grant." ideas of civil service reform?"

If the facts are as stated above, the removal would be clearly in violation of Section 1754 of to grasp the glittering bauble of the Presidency the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Persons honorably, discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper dis-charge of the duties of such offices,"

man Cutts for a reply.

Militia Forces of the United States. A letter from the Secretary of War to Congress, transmitting an abstract of the militia forces of the United States, on the 3d of February last, places the number of men in the whole country available for military duty un-

The organized strength of the militia of the various States is as follows:

Cieneral staff officers... Regimental, field and staff officers Company officers.. Total commissioned ... Total non-commissioned officers, musicans, 81,031 Aggregate 87.614 Of this force-New England has .. New York..... Pennsylvania..... South Carolina ... Florida..... 5,553

General officers...

The remainder is divided between thirtytwo States and Territories, in numbers ranging from 534 in Nebraska to 3,220 in the litte State of New Jersey.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER. Our Ex-Soldiers Presenting a Firm Front to the fully read, no honest objection could have been Foe.

and fearless editorials in support of soldier's rights. Let our enemies have a whole broadside from "File RIBUNE as the Minnesota did at Hatteras Inlet. The rebels surrendered the next day,"-Jacob Laier, Lombard III "Our ex-soldiers should stand shoulder to shoulder as they did from '61 to '65, and send to the

e battle, and for his widow and orphan."-G. B. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn. "I do not think the newspaper attacks on our veterans can do us any harm, providing we shek together and stand by THE TRIBUNE and the old flag. Keep your lines well dressed, and, with forty rounds of eartridge in your box, you will come out

all right yet."-Wm, Linderman, Olathe, Kan. "Had we listened to the howls of the anti-war papers from 1861-'65, when they appealed to us to stay at home, as our Senators are now listening to those that yell pension frauds, there would be very little of this Government left for them to legislate for now."-J. A. Fleming, Hammond, Ill.

"I have written to the Chicago Herald to scratch my name from its list of subscribers, and suggested to the editor that if he wishes to inform himself about pension matters that he subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I think we had better send a copy to him free if he isn't able to subscribe for it." Subscriber, Cameron, Mo. "I am an old soldier, older in army experience

than most of my comrades-for I have been in the United States service more or less since 1847-but when such papers as the Chicago Times, New York Sun, and Rutland Hereld cast slurs at our veterans. I feel like brekling on my belt again and going out to finish up the war."--Caleb A. Lamb, Manton, "I know that I but voice the sentiment of every one-armed and one-legged soldier when I say that

ificate would be promptly surrendered."-M. C., Waseca, Minn. "I still hope that when the granddaughters and great granddaughters of the old patriarchs, from Adam down to the present generation, have been | from a wor pensioned, and the bondholders have no more | just dues. aims to present, and the Government coffers are running over, that our one-legged and one-armed oldiers will be cared for as they deserve."-A. W

nion, yet were it in the power of the Government

to give back that which we lost, every pension cer-

Watson, Red Oak, Iowa, "I shall never forget the seventh day of August, 1864. During the siege of Atlanta, a forward movement had been ordered, and, in the engagement which effsued, my pantaloons were shot in two on both sides, my hat was pierced through the brim, my face grazed by a minie ball, and it seemed to me as if the rebels were all making a target of me. At last a ball cut the leaders back of my left knee, and God will yet save the boys in blue who fought the battles of their country."-James A. Winn, Benton,

"It makes my blood boil when I read in some of the anti-soldier papers that it was not the spirit of ment. When I look back twenty years and more to the date of my enlistment, and ask myseaf whether dear to me, and that my first born was but three weeks old. It was hard to sever those ties, yet, when I heard of the defeat of our armies, the revolutionary spirit leaped to life again, and I said, my country calls, and I will go. I served four years, and came home so much impaired in health that I was obliged to apply for a pension. After fifteen years I received a pension of \$4 per month, yet some will say, I suppose, that I am a fraud."-M. P. Kent, Putmansville, Vt.

Pension Sentiment in Nebraska. The following memorials and joint resolutions have passed both Houses of the Nebraska Leg-

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Nebraska: SEC. I. That it is the sense of the House that the

hardships and privations suffered by Federal soldiers in the late war of the rebellion, who were incarcerated in Southern prisons, entitles them to material testimonial from the Government in upon him for support. She would also have to whose services they were endured. Sec. 2. Resolved, That Congress be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to take into consideration service of their sons, though they may have died in at the earliest practicable moment the justice and advisability of such legislation as will place all such soldiers, according to their rank, upon the pension

> SEC. 3. Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective Houses. Resolved, By this House, the Senate concurring. that our Senators be instructed and our Members in Congress be requested to favor a law equalizing the bounties of Union soldiers and transfer of the hospital records to the Pension Department. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for-warded to our United States Schators and Members of Congress.

"I WAS WITH GRANT."

Some Contradictory Opinions as to the Soundness of His Views,

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

In your issue of the 15th ult. I find an articla defending General Grant. I do not allow any comrade to exceed me in awarding to General Grant the honor that is due to him for the skill which he displayed in the management of our armies, through which the war was brought to a successful termination. I have watched his career closely, and always with the greatest admiration for his fine soldierly qualities. When the country was ringing with articles of ondemnation over the management of the army at Pittsburg Landing, I believed that if we had not had General Grant at the head the country would have had occasion to lamget the destruction of one of the finest armies that was ever mustered under the Stars and Strines. The Union took a new lease of life when President Lincoln appointed him commander-inchief, and he established his headquarters in the field with the Army of the Potomac. That magnificent army felt that they now had a commander that could cope with Lee, and that the day of advances, to be followed by masterly retreats, was now over, and that from henceforth the army would move steadily "on to Richmond," "if it took all summer." The batties by day, the marches by night, that steadily followed -always forward, never one step backward-until they resulted in the surrender of General Lee at Appenattox and the virtual ending of the war, constituted one of the grandest campaigns in the military history of the world; and all the honor that the people of the United States could confer upon one man for the completion of so gigantic an undertaking is only General Grant's just due. Palsied be the hand that would strike one star from the crown of his military glory. So long as a comrade of that grand army lives, it will be his

He made the first great mistake of his life when he resigned the generalship of the army of the United States, yet for that he is not to be censured. How few men there are that can resist the temptation to occupy that exalted station. But unfortunately for him, from the hour that he accepted the Presidency down to the present, General Grant has done more by his own actions to injure his high standing with the American people than his enemies could ever possibly have done. Surrounded as he was by cliques of politicians during his last term as President, they used him to suit their selfish purposes and made him costly presents which he was foolish enough to accept. He filled the offices all over the land with his favorites, and deserted those who had stood by him during the dark days of the rebellion, and but for whose valor in executing his orders he never would have attained the success he did. I refer to the enlisted men of 1861 and 1862, who bore the brunt of the war. When the equalization of bounties finally passed Congress after it had been carefully investigated, General Grant vetoed it on the ground that it was 103 a claim agents' scheme; that the soldier did not want it, and that the Treasury could not stand it. This, too, in the face of the fact that he he had but shortly before signed a bill in-6,583 creasing his own salary from \$25,000 to \$50,000

per year. We, of the old army and pavy, who almost worshiped the ground he stood on and would have followed him to death, if need be, felt that insult from his hands far more keenly 11.608 | than if the blow had come from one "who had never set a squadron in the field or the division of a battle knew."

Yours, in fraternity, charity and loyaltynot that I love Grant less, but that I love my JOHN F. MACKIE. country more-PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Grant Entirely Right-Publish the Pensioners. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I was pleased to see in your paper of February 15 an article written by a soldier in defense of the stand taken by General Grant on the question of pensions. Like the writer, I, too, felt that had the article referred to been caremade to its intended import. I believe the good soldier has no truer friend to-day than "It is with great satisfaction that I read your bold General Grant. Serving under his command both at Vicksburg and in the Army of the Potomac, I then believed him right in doing all man could do to crush treason. I now believe him right in goarding the interests of the deserving soldier and preventing uncalled-for House of Representatives men who will see to it raids on the United States Treasury. I can unbut the Government cares for him who has borne | derstand why those who entered the army for the sake of the money to be received object to his letter, but the soldier who entered from pure patriotism I feel to-day asks only his dues from the United States Government, and fully

indorses the stand taken by General Grant. There are two sides to this question of pensions. While I would be the last man to oppose a just claim of any soldier, still my love for a good soldier is too strong to allow me to see him wronged by an unworthy one. There are grounds for much that has been said and written on unjust claims. Still these cases are beyoud the power of the Commissioner of Pensions to detect, and I feel that to-day the only way to get at such cases is through a published list, as has been proposed. Who is there who has a just claim to a pension that would object to such a list? I feel that nearly all worthy pensioners would sanction it, and feel it an honor rather than a disgrace to see their names on such a list, and that it is the only practical

way to purify the pension roll. I gave to the service four years of my life and was several times disabled by wounds in battle, for which I now draw a pension. I accept what the Government bestows as pay for such disabilities, but do not put it in the form of a demand. I should feel it detracted from the claim though we do not regrets for a moment, the sacri- to patriotism. I have no fears that our reprefice which we were called upon to make for the sentatives in Congress will ever knowingly deprive a soldier of a just pension, but any man, be he in Congress or out, who honestly tries to bring unjust claims to light, be he Democrat or Republican, receives my feebly indersement, and my condemnation when he would take from a worthy soldier, his widow or orphan their

> Eoston, Mass. For Shame!

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE. In your issue of the 15th ult. I see a letter from I. H. Axton, sustaining General Grant, and I venture to make the assertion that no veteran in this locality will talk as he does, but that all who did their duty as soldiers condemn Gen. Grant for signing a bill to give I was obliged to retire from the field. I believe | himself an additional twenty-five thousand a year and vetoing one to give to the men who made him what he is, as general, a s of their just demands. Who was it, I ask, unde Gen. Grant what he is? I can tell you. I, for one, oyalty which prompted the soldier to leave the | will never, by word, vote or money, support oursuits of peace and hasten to the field of carnage | any man, party or paner that slurs, or helps in and death, but the love of adventure and excite- any way to raise or keep up this hue and cry about the soldier. If all true veterans would act upon this principle they would soon conit was the love of adventure which prompted me act upon this principle they would soon conto leave my home, I remember that I then had a vince our politicians and editors that a force faithful and loving companion whose society was sufficient to quell a gigantic rebellion had enough vitality still left, if used, to make it felt at home. I once admired General Grant as much as anyone, but when he turned his back on those who made him all that he is, I say "for shame!" and thousands of old vets ; will say the same. Grant as a soldier was a

success; Grant as a politician is a failure. ROCKPORT, N. Y.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: How does I. H. Axton, in his defense of Genearal Grant, account for his signing the salary grab bill and still pleading the poverty of the Treasury as a reason for not signing the equalization bill? Did Grant ever retuse anything that was offered him? If so, I fail to remember what it was:-certainly not the nomination for a third term, which he did not get, by the way. The old soldiers made their power felt at that time, and, as sure as there is a God in

J. R. MABBOTT. HELENA, WIS.

Heaven, they will in the future.

Grant's Right to Differ.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I do not approve the criticisms passed upon General Grant by some of the old soldiers. I believe them to be unjust to him and to themselves. All men are liable to err in judgment, and I cannot condemn any man because he dif-

fers with me. All hail to the chief! SIBLEY, IOWA.

D. J. SPENCES.